

The Adams Sentinel.



ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

At \$2 00 per annum, in advance—
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Advertisements, \$1 per square for 3 weeks
25 cents per square for each continuance.

VOL. XLVIII.

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1893.

NO. 44.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons in interest, that the undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, to distribute the assets in the hands of FREDERICK G. HOFFMAN, Administrator of GEORGE SHULTZ, deceased, will attend for that purpose at the office of the subscriber, in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 23d of September, 1893, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

H. J. SCHREINER, Auditor.

Aug. 28. td

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.
I OFFER myself to your consideration as an Independent Candidate for the office of **Director of the Poor**, at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your support.

JOHN N. GRAFT.

Straban township, Aug. 28. te

NOTICE.

Estate of Christina Baltzley, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of CHRISTINA BALTZLEY, late of Mettlen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted by the Register of said County to the subscribers, residing in said township, they hereby request all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment of their respective dues, and all persons having claims or demands against the same, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

PHILIP BEAMER, Sen., & Admrs.
JACOB SCHLOSSER, Jr.

Aug. 14. Gt

NOTICE.

Estate of William Sadler, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of WILLIAM SADLER, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in Tyrone township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to call and make payment without delay; and any persons having claims against the same, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. SADLER, & Admrs.
THOS. MCCLARY, Jr.

July 31. Gt

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,
DENTIST.

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

Dr. C. N. Berlichy, Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.,
" D. Horner, " C. P. Krauth, D. D.,
" C. A. Cowgill, " Prof. M. Jacobs,
" D. Gilbert, " H. L. Daughler,
" " W. M. Reynolds.

Gettysburg, July 8. tf

MORE GOODS!

FARMERS and the Public generally can now be accommodated with almost any article they may desire, by calling at STEVENSON'S, where they will find a general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, &c., at prices to suit the times. Call and examine before you purchase elsewhere.

Just received, a supply of fine fresh SUED, HERRING and MACKEREL; ENGLISH CHEESE; also a few bales Cotton Batts, Carpet Chain, and other articles of Dry Goods.

Aug. 21. tf

FANCY STATIONERY.

KELLER KURTZ is now receiving his Supply of Fancy Stationery for the approaching Fall Season, which consists of Wood Wafer Stamps, brass chequered ends; Cocoa-wood Travelling Pocket Inkstands; Cedar Pen-holders; Fancy Colored Glass Inkstands; Do. Pen-holders; Fancy Colored Sealing Wax and Wafers; Silliman's Patent Wood School Inkstands; Embossed Morocco Port Folios, letter size, with or without brass lock; Gillet's Steel Pens, warranted; Transparent Wafers—assorted colors; Motto Wafers—in boxes and sheets; Embossed Border Envelopes; Diamond Motto Wafers, in sheets; Buff Envelopes, letter size; Counting-house Date Markers; Mathematical Instruments; Bone Paper Cutters; Ivory do.; Pearl do.; Polished Ivory Tablets; Sand and Sand-boxes; New Style Letter Clips; Extra Medium and Coarse Perforated Board; Fine French Letter Paper; Superior Indelible Ink; &c., &c., with a hundred other articles of Stationery, which are offered at the lowest Cash prices, at the Book Store of

KELLER KURTZ.

Aug. 21. tf

ICE CREAM.

OF the very best quality, and different flavors, can be had, at all times, at WEAVER'S CONFECTIONARY in Chambersburg street. FAMILIES and PARTIES will be supplied with any desired quantity, at the shortest notice. CAKES and CONFECTIONS of all kinds always on hand, and will be furnished to order on reasonable terms.

July 3. tf

WATCHES, of all kinds, will be cleaned, and repaired at the shortest notice, at FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in Gettysburg.

July 19. tf

LADIES, LOOK HERE!
BY calling at the Book Store of KELLER KURTZ, you can supply yourselves with Pencils, Gold Medals, Perfumery, &c., at City prices—all articles sold warranted to be of the best manufacture.

For Farmers.

ALL kinds of SHOVELS and FORKS may be had low at STEVENSON'S. Just received, a supply of WINDOW GLASS, &c.

Aug. 21.

Poetry.*

WE ARE GROWING OLD.

We are growing old, how the thought will rise,
When a glance is backward cast,
On some long remembered spot that lies
In the silence of the past;
It may be the shrine of our earthly vows,
Or the tomb of our early tears;
But it seems like a far off isle to us,
In the stormy sea of years.

Oh! wide and wild are the waves that part
Our steps from its greenness now—
And we miss the joy of many a heart,
And the light of many a brow;
For deep o'er many a stately bark
Have the whelming billows rolled,
That strew'd with us from that early mark—
Oh! friends we are growing old!

Old in the dimness and the dust
Of our daily toils and cares;
Old in the wreck of love and trust
Which our burdened memory bears;
Each form may wear, to the passing gaze,
The bloom of life's freshness yet,
And beams may brighten our later days
Which the morning never met.

But oh the changes we have seen
In the fur and winding way—
The graves in our path that have grown green,
And the locks that have grown grey!
The winters still on our own may spare
The subtle or the gold;
But we saw their snows upon brighter hair—
And, friends, we are growing old!

We have gained the world's cold wisdom now,
We have learned to pause and fear—
But where are the living fountains, whose flow
Was a joy of heart to hear?
We have won the wealth of many a clime,
And the lore of many a page—
But where is the hope that saw in Time
But its boundless heritage?

Will it come again when the violet wakes,
And the woods of their youth renew?
We have stood in the light of sunny brakes,
Where the bloom was deep and blue;
And our souls might joy in the spring time then,
But the joy was faint and cold—
For it ne'er could give us the youth again
Of hearts that are growing old.

Interallancons.

Sublime Mathematical Calculation.—What a noisy creature would a man be, were his voice in proportion to his weight, as loud as that of a locust! A locust can be heard at the distance of 1-16th of a mile. The golden wren is said to weigh but half an ounce: so that a middling sized man would weigh down not short of 4,000 of them: and it must be strange if a golden wren would not outweigh four locusts. Supposing, therefore, that a common man weighs as much as 16,000 of our locusts, and that the note of a locust can be heard 1-16th of a mile, a man of common dimensions, pretty sound in wind and limb, ought to be able to make himself heard at the distance of 1,600 miles; and when he sneezed "his house ought to fall about his ears." Supposing a flea to weigh one grain, which is more than its actual weight, and to jump one and a half yards, a common man of 150 pounds with jumping powers in proportion, could jump 12,800 miles, or about the distance from New York to Cochinchina.—Aristophanes represents Socrates and his disciples as deeply engaged in calculations of this kind around a table on which they are waxing a flea's legs to see what weight it will carry in proportion to its size, but he does not announce the result of their experiments. We are, therefore, happy in being able to supply, in some degree, so serious an omission.

BUTTER MADE IN FOUR MINUTES.

Farmers' wives and daughters will probably rejoice to hear that a churn has been invented, by means of which butter may be made in four or five minutes. The New York Mirror gives the following account of this truly useful contrivance:

We yesterday saw sweet milk converted into butter in four minutes; probably a dash of ice water would have brought the butter in less time. This wonderful effect was produced by one of the most simple churning machines we have ever seen. It consists of a square box, having a hollow perpendicular shaft with two hollow arms or tubes at the lower end. The shaft rests on a pivot, and is turned by a small crank and cog-wheel; the motion causes the air to rush down the tube into the milk, and produces a commotion like boiling water.—The butter began to come immediately, and after it was made the milk was as sweet as new. By this process, good churn butter may be made for breakfast by any family after the milkman has come in the morning, and the luxury of pure, fresh butter enjoyed the year round. While the cakes are baking, or the muffins toasting, the head of the family may be amusing himself by churning the butter to eat with them.

Preservation of Stair Carpets.—Stair-carpets should always have a strip of paper put under them, at and over the edge of every stair, which is the part where they wear out, in order to lessen the friction of the carpets on the boards beneath. The strips should be within an inch or two as long as the carpet is wide, and about four or five inches in width, so as to be at a distance from each stair. This simple plan, so easy of execution, will, we know, preserve a stair carpet half as long again as it would without the strips of paper.—German-town Telegraph.

Leisure.—This leisure is a very pleasant garment to look at, but it is a very bad one to wear. The ruin of millions may be traced to it.

THE INDIAN WOMAN'S LIFE.

It is often remarked by the traveller among the Indian tribes, how degrading and sad is the lot of woman. It seems as if she had been crushed and bowed to the earth, in order that he might be more savage and ferocious. A recent traveller remarks:

"As to labor, the bowed down and wrinkled squaw does the whole. She takes down the lodge when it is moved, rolls together the mats, and puts them, the keutles and papoose on her back.—The husband loiters along with his gun. When loaded, she looks like a beast of burden, covered with packages under which she is just able to move. When game is killed, she goes to the hunting ground for it; and when they are on a lake or river, she places the net and takes away the fish. At 25, she is old, and at 40, decrepit—she is the most disgusting, the most pitiful object in human form that can be imagined.

On the contrary, foreigners have often observed that in our country, where we have supplanted the Red Man, courtesy to woman is the distinguishing trait of our people, and we verily believe that this very manifestation of character is the best evidence that we are a superior nation. The elevation of woman is the distinctive mark of advancing civilization.

A Good 'Un.—A correspondent of the Nashville Banner tells the following shocking story:

"Hills and Hollows"—Shocking Affair.—Three Men struck by Lightning.—I have just heard of a shocking affair which occurred in an adjoining county last week. Whilst communications were passing along on the telegraph wire it broke near a blacksmith's shop. A person standing near by ran to the shop, and the smith hurried off to repair the damages. Whilst thus engaged, the electricity came along, and so affected his nerves as to prevent him from releasing his hold upon the wire. Seeing the difficulty the smith was in, and anxious to release him, fearing also to take hold of him, his friend seized the wire with a pair of tongs and found himself also fastened to his position, in company with his friend. A third person then interferred, and found himself in the same predicament, and the trio were not released until the electricity ceased its operations.

An Irish Hoist.—The other day some of the workmen on the new hotel in Flushing, New York, were in want of a short ladder, when it was recollected that there were two spliced together and standing against the building. Two Irishmen were directed to unsplice the ladders. Instead of lowering them to the ground, and there performing the work, they ascended, and upon the upper ladder commenced the operation of unloosening the fastenings. The consequence may be easily foreseen. The upper ladder with two sons of St. Patrick upon it, came down "ker thump," landing Teddy and Pat into a bed of mortar below, very happily causing them no other injury than a severe fright. The idea of standing on the lower ladder, did not strike them until they struck their heads in the mortar.

How to Steal a Cow.—The following anecdote is copied from a life of Daniel O'Connell:

"I was once," said he, "counsel for a cow stealer, who was clearly convicted—the sentence was transportation for fourteen years. At the end of that time he returned, and happening to meet him, he began to talk about the trial. I asked him how he had always managed to steal the fat cows, to which he answered: 'Well then, I'll tell your honor the whole secret of that, sar. Whenever your honor goes to steal a cow, always go on the worst night you can, for if the weather is very bad, the chances are that nobody will be there to see your honor. The way you'll always know the fat cattle in the dark, is by this token—that the fat cows always stand out in the most exposed places—but the lean ones always go into the ditch for shelter.' So (continued O'Connell) I got that lesson in cow stealing gratis from my worthy client."

Full Inside.—A capital stage-riding anecdote is related of Lamb. He was one day returning from a dinner party in the suburbs of London. (We believe that Mr. Irving was with him, and has the credit of importing the story when it was new.) It was rainy, and the stage, of consequence, crowded, when a gentleman attempted an entry, but paused and asked, somewhat doubtfully, "Are you all full inside?" "I don't know how it is with the other gentlemen," said Lamb, in his own quiet way, "but I must say, that last piece of cyster-pic did business for me!"—N. Y. Jour. Com.

Children.—Children may teach us one enviable art—the art of being happy. Nature has given them that useful power of accommodation to circumstances which compensates for so many external disadvantages. Give him but a moderate portion of food and kindness, and the peasant's child is happier than that of the prince. Free from artificial wants, unsated by indulgence, all nature ministers to his pleasure. He can carve out felicity from a bit of hard twig, or fish for it successfully in a puddle.

A Cat Story.—A good many dog stories have been going the rounds of late, but we do not remember having met with a good cat story until the following, which appears in the Adams Transcript, and which in justice to a numerous and sometimes much neglected class, merits a general circulation:

Last Sabbath, a motherly old cat, belonging to one of our citizens, left her little family in quiet repose, while she went forth in pursuit of something to eat. On returning, she found them quarrelling. She then very deliberately took the one most earnestly engaged in the combat by the nape of the neck, and not seeing any convenient place near by, to administer what she thought salutary reproof, went to a neighbor's wood house, where she found a tub of water, upon the edge of which she raised her feet, and dropped the kitten into the water. She resisted all attempts at escape, and after repeatedly sousing it into the water, till sufficiently punished, she took it again by the neck, and carried it back again, doubtless a thorough repentant for the wrong it had done. There has been no contention in the family since.

Don't Like His Looks.—A sheriff's officer was sent to execute a writ against a Quaker. On arriving at the house he saw the Quaker's wife, who, in reply to the inquiry whether her husband was at home, replied in the affirmative, at the same time requesting him to be seated, and her husband would speedily see him. The officer waited patiently for some time, but the fair Quakeress coming into the room, he reminded her of her promise that he should see her husband. "Nay, friend, I promised that he would see thee. He has seen thee!—He did not like thy looks: therefore he avoided thy path, and has left the house by another path."

Rich, Decidedly.—A conductor on one of our railroads, the other day seeing an individual "spreading himself pretty considerably," with his feet upon the damask cushion of the seat in front of him, coolly took a handkerchief from his pocket, and folding it up nicely, lifted up the feet of the aforesaid individual, and placed it under them. Our friend appeared for a second to be in doubt about the meaning of this proceeding, and his hand apparently sought his own handkerchief; but he soon comprehended it, his feet dropped, and he looked as if he was on the point of subsiding into his boots, and might be bought cheap for cash.—Springfield Rep.

Tying Electricity.—A lady riding in the cars found herself seated by the side of an old matron, who was exceedingly deaf.

"Ma'am," said she, in a high tone of voice, "did you ever try electricity?" "What did you say, Miss?" "I asked if you had ever tried electricity for your deafness?" "Oh yes, indeed I did, it's only last summer I got struck by lightning, and I don't see it's done me a bit of good."

Mr. Yulee, on the last day of the session of the Senate, wanted to introduce a resolution, relative to the ventilation of the Senate chamber. Mr. Benton objected, exclaiming—"No, sir; no more ventilation! We have quite wind enough, sir! Yes! sir; quite wind enough!" Verily, he spoke the truth there—and no man is a better hand at the bellows than he is himself.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from the South, says:

"Old Zach is sure to be President, if he lives. There is no mistake about it. It seems to me a man don't want to be in his company but ten minutes, to make up his mind to vote for him. I don't know whether he possesses every qualification necessary for that office, but he certainly does one, which is not of the least importance, (the least important?)—that is, the habit of early rising. I boarded at the same hotel with him in New Orleans two or three weeks, and can testify to that. They have an early breakfast there, and we were generally the first at the table. I am not acquainted with the habits of former Presidents in this respect, but Zachary can write all his messages and letters, and do up a wonderful lot of little chores before the average of human kind have taken the last turn over, preparatory to a final opening of their eyes for the day.—Besides this, he is honest, independent, good-natured, and patriotic, and he knows something."

Hymen on the Deep.—During the passage of the packet ship Wyoming, which arrived at Philadelphia from Liverpool, on Tuesday, an English lady and a Jewish gentleman united their fortunes for life, preparatory to sailing in our Great West. The minister who made them one, was from far off India.

Are you satisfied? If so, you are an anomaly. We have yet to see the first man or woman who is satisfied with his or her condition. They all appear to possess the disposition of the poor man who dug up a box of guineas. After counting his treasures, he exclaimed—"If I had found them twenty years sooner, I might have had the interest on them beside."

ADD TWO.

The following anecdote illustrates the singular disregard of danger which has ever characterized the conduct of Gen. Taylor:

"Gen. Taylor never hesitated to move about unattended, and, generally, when riding out on important business, he kept a mile or two ahead of his escort.—No matter how many Indians were prowling about, the old General seemed unconscious that they would harm him, and often, when only armed parties could escape attack, Gen. Taylor would trust himself alone, under some wide-spreading tree, in close proximity with the enemy, and thus circumstanced, he would eat his frugal meal, and if desirable, indulge in a sound sleep. At the time the Indians were most troublesome to our troops, Gen. Taylor announced his determination to go from Fort King to Tampa Bay, which journey would take him through nearly 100 miles of hostile country. The jaunt was considered, by every body, as a most desperate adventure. The morning for travelling came, when the General's travelling companions, Major Bliss and a young Lieutenant, began to look wistfully around for the appearance of the escort. In due time, six dragoons, all saddled and bridled, made their appearance. There was a force to meet several thousand wily Seminoles, who filled up every nook and corner between Fort King and Tampa Bay! After some hesitation, one of the General's friends suggested that the escort was not sufficiently strong, and that a requisition should be made for a greater force. The General examined the appearance of the six dragoons attentively for a moment, and then remarked, if the number was not sufficient, two more might be added to it."

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Frightful Accident and Extraordinary Display of Courage by a Little Girl.

As two gentlemen were crossing the suspension bridge below the Falls, from the American side, on Friday evening, when about 200 yards from the Canada side, they heard a noise like the falling of a heavy body over the precipice a few rods above the bridge, and immediately observed a little girl running towards the bridge. She passed several men who were standing in the vicinity, and hastened to the lower side of the bridge, where she descended a sort of ladder or stairway made by pins being driven into a large pole or log placed in an upright position, and reaching from the lower side of the bridge some eighty or ninety feet down the precipice, to a sort of recess under the cliffs.

When she arrived at the bottom of the ladder, she climbed with increased speed along the side of the hill, under the over-hanging rocks, to the place from above which she had started, and, descending a few steps, she was observed trying to raise and carry some object, which the gentlemen who had watched her movements with increasing interest, soon became satisfied was a child that had fallen over the precipice. They hastened to the end of the bridge, and sent down some men who had not known of the accident. The child, a little girl of seven or eight years of age, was lashed to the back of one of the men, and brought up alive, although greatly injured, having one or both of its legs broken, and one eye considerably bruised, but it will probably recover.—That the child was not instantly killed is truly astonishing, as it must have fallen over one hundred feet perpendicularly, without any thing to impede its progress on the broken stones below.

The coolness and intrepidity of the little girl, perhaps ten or eleven years of age, sister of the one who met with the accident, was also astonishing.

A Devoted Quakeress.—Susan Howland embarked from Boston in the steamer Europa, on the 8th inst. Her object is to awaken an interest in France for a wider diffusion of the sacred scriptures, asaffording by their conservative influence the only base of permanent freedom, and the only means of promoting an elevated state of public morals. She will also visit other countries on the Continent, as Providence shall open the door. She is accompanied by her husband, Joseph Howland, one of the most wealthy and respectable merchants of New Bedford, retired from business.

A man down East says that he has worn out four pair of boots, within the last two months, trying to collect the money to pay for them.

Society is like a glass of ale, the dregs go to the bottom, the froth and scum to the surface, and the substance, or the better portion, remains about the centre.

Rev. Sidney Smith, in speaking of the prosy nature of most sermons, said, "they are written as if sin were to be taken out of man like Eve out of Adam, by putting him to sleep."

Progress of Civilization.—The people of Monrovia, the American black settlement on the coast of Africa, have begun to complain of "hard times."

Why is a spendthrift's purse like a thunder cloud? Because it keeps continually lightning.

VERY LATE FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

The fine barque W. H. D. C. Wright, Capt. John Jackson, arrived at this port yesterday from Rio de Janeiro, in the short passage of thirty-five days, having sailed on the 22d of July.

The introduction of slaves from Africa was attracting attention at Rio, as will be seen from the following extract of a letter from a correspondent, under date of the 20th July:

"The introduction of slaves into Rio from the coast of Africa continues as successful as ever, notwithstanding the efforts of the English and American squadrons to suppress the slave trade.—The Brazilian steamer Providencia, commanded by a Spaniard, has lately brought into this port, from the coast, a full cargo of the unfortunate Africans, 1,300 in number. It is reported that she originally took in 1,500, but the horrors of their pent-up condition were greatly augmented by constantly recurring deaths among them, resulting in the loss of not less than 300, it is said, before arriving here.

"There is much and loud expressed dissatisfaction among the many residents, especially the foreigners, at the continuation of this inhuman traffic by Brazilians, in spite of pretended efforts, in concert with others, on the part of the government for its suppression. The general belief is, that if there is not ere long some energetic action of the part of the government, corresponding with its stipulations, for preventing the introduction of slaves from Africa, serious consequences will follow. Those opposed to it will not long look on silently at its brutal and murderous continuation. At this very time, this same steamer, I am told, is ready for another of its inhuman trips, being well loaded with ample coal for going and returning."—Baltimore Sun August 28.

Another Difficulty with Mexico.—

The Galveston News of the 5th, in speaking of the evacuation of Vera Cruz, has the following paragraph, which we have not seen previously noticed:

The information is derived from Capt. Simpton, of the steamer Southerner, who says, that when he left on the 26th ult., there were eighteen private merchant vessels in port, which had come loaded with goods, not knowing that the castle and city and custom-house and whole country, had been delivered up to the Mexican authorities. Immediately as these vessels arrived in port, Mexican officers were sent on board and ordered to take charge of them; and this was their situation when the Southerner left.

It was said that they all had on board articles that were contrabanded, according to some Mexican law, and were therefore liable to forfeiture. What law was meant, or how they would enforce such a law without any notice, was not well understood, but it is well known that Mexicans never fail to find some pretext to seize American vessels and their cargoes. Whether these vessels will be seized and condemned cannot be known, but such was evidently their intention. It is almost incredible, says the News, that our Government would permit such an outrage, just upon the termination of a war, professedly prosecuted in part to obtain redress for similar offences for the last twenty or thirty years. Capt. S. is of opinion, adds the same paper, that the Captains of these vessels would not remain after the castle should be delivered up, but weigh anchor and sail with the Mexican officers on board, unless overpowered by superior force.

Shocking Occurrence.—The Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat, of Wednesday last, contains the following details of a horrid event in that vicinity:

"The wife of Mr. W. Tann, jr., of Pittsford, whose mind has been diseased for some time past, on Sunday afternoon killed two of her children, by holding their heads under water, in an iron kettle, until they were strangled to death. The mother had made similar attempts to take the life of her offspring, but was prevented by those who happened to be in the house. On Sunday, when all were absent except the two children, she accomplished the horrid purpose. One of the children was a little girl about six years of age, and the other still a babe, both handsome and interesting. The idea that the children would not be well cared for, and be unsuccessful in future life, pressed upon the mind of the mother, and she determined on ridding them of life and the prospect of future trouble by this act of violence. The family have recently returned from a residence in Michigan."

A Difference.—General Taylor is celebrated for his charges upon the ranks of our enemies; and Gen. Cass is equally celebrated for his charges upon the treasury of Uncle Sam.

"If you don't give me a penny," said a young hopeful to his mamma, "I know a boy what's got the measles, and I'll go and catch 'em—so I will."

The number of boats on the waters of the Mississippi valley, is 467, having an aggregate tonnage of 135,675 tons.

SOUND AND PATRIOTIC SENTIMENT.

Upon the occasion of a political meeting at Raleigh, the seat of Government of the State of North Carolina, Mr. Senator Badger, who is a resident of that beautiful little city, was called out by his fellow citizens, and delivered a speech of great interest and power on the great National interests involved in the pending Presidential election. In the course of his speech he paid a glowing and feeling tribute to the integrity, ability, and worth of Gen. Zachary Taylor. He deemed the true pivot upon which the ensuing election ought to turn, to be the question of the unlimited exercise of the Veto power. If, he said, you would have the Legislative departments of the country mere chambers for registering the edicts of a corrupt Executive, vote for the advocate of such a theory, Lewis Cass. But if you would see the will of the people expressed and perfected through their proper Representatives—if you would preserve your republican form of government—ready, as well as name, vote for that man who will sacrifice his own private partialities of opinion to the open declarations of the popular will. Mr. Badger concluded his remarks by an eloquent, earnest and stirring appeal to his Whig brethren to organize and work—to manifest their attachment to their noblest friend, the gallant Taylor, by a majority, equal to that by which they (the people of North Carolina) declared their affection for Harry of the West.

Military Glory.—Illinois has given civil honors to all three of the officers of the 2d regiment of volunteers. Col. Bissell goes to Congress without opposition; Lieut. Col. Morrison to the State Senate, overcoming a Democratic majority of upwards of a thousand; and Major Pratt to the Legislature. In the 3d Illinois Regiment, Maj. S. D. Marshall was a candidate for Congress against Mrs. McClelland, and though defeated, has reduced the usual majority nearly two thirds. In the 4th Illinois regiment, Col. E. D. Baker emigrated last spring to the Galena Congressional district, which has been Democratic, and took the field against the late Democratic Lieutenant Governor of the State, beating him upwards of a thousand majority. Major Harris, who was a candidate against Judge Logan in the Springfield district, has been elected to Congress against a political majority greater than that with which Col. Baker had to contend. Major Richardson, of the first regiment, is re-elected to Congress without opposition. Four of the seven Representatives to Congress were selected from among their field officers. General Shields, from the same State, had the appointment as Governor of Oregon, and declined it for the reason (it is said) that he regarded his chances safe to be elected to the United States Senate.

Interesting Ceremony.—We learn from the Norfolk Beacon that a scene of touching interest occurred at Fortress Monroe a few days ago. This was the return, to the domicile of the venerable Col. Walbach, of the war-worn flag, rent and perforated with balls, which had waved on to so many victories the gallant 4th Regiment of Artillery. Its bearer, shot through the heart, yielded it only with dying hand, to the brave Lieut. Benjamin, who planted it firmly on the memorable heights of Contreras. Major Brown delivered the presentation speech, to which Col. Walbach made an impromptu reply, drawing tears from the eyes of many of his hearers.

Politics make Strange Bedfellows.—The fortunes of Dr. Wm. Clinton were blasted by Mr. Van Buren; yet long before the turf was green over the remains of that great Statesman, his eldest son was among the most obsequious followers of him by whom the father had been maligned, overthrown and destroyed!

Mr. Van Buren was the leader of a party which, by means as profligate and wicked as ambition could suggest and recklessness execute, prostrated the Administration of John Quincy Adams. And yet the warning voice of the "Old Man Eloquent" is scarcely hushed in the grave, before his "Son and Heir" is a Delegate to a Van Buren Convention, and equally links his fortune to that of his father's most bitter enemy!

Rev. Samuel J. May, who was a delegate to the Buffalo Convention, says that "confidence is a plant of slow growth," and he does not think its growth will be sufficiently rapid, to cause him to vote for Van Buren, in November. He further says, that an anti-slavery man cannot easily forget the doctrines of Mr. Van Buren's inaugural speech—not the pro-slavery acts which signalized his administration. He may have repented; but I discover no evidence of such repentance in his letter to the Utica Convention.

Wholesale Poisoning.—We learn from the Charleston Free Press, that the family of Col. Edward Colston, of Berkeley county, Va., to the number of twenty-six, were poisoned on Monday last. A large number of the family are still confined to their beds, though no deaths have occurred. The poison is believed to have been communicated to the system by their partaking of some food which had been standing in a glazed stone jar or crock.

Another Famine in Ireland.—Ireland is again doomed, we fear, to starvation! We ever an unfortunate people so persecuted by a clergy.

"Any attempt at concealment would be more than useless—it would be a positive crime. The potato disease has set in, and moves forward with rapid strides. We are aware that speculation may, and will take advantage of this and announcement. But our duty is the same. We have to put the country in possession of the facts, and warn the authorities in time that the food of the people is decaying, if not lost, and that early and extensive preparations must be made to enable the people to live."

Approach of the Cholera.—The rapid strides of the Cholera are now a subject of daily attention. It is advancing precisely in the same direction as in 1832, and it has been noticed that the same influenza which prevailed a few months ago, and a fatal diarrhoea now prevalent, are precursors similar to those by which the disease was then heralded. It has already spread as far west as Riga, Narva, and Revel in Russia, and is also raging southward in the Turkish dominions. The returns from St. Petersburg to the 24th of July give 17,742 cases, 10,138 deaths, 4,618 recoveries, and 1,980 remaining, so that the deaths already amount to 57 per cent. At Moscow there have been 9,751 cases, and 4,309 deaths. At Odessa, to the 25th of June, 824 cases, 332 deaths, 225 recoveries and 257 remaining.

In the South, at Jassy in Moldavia, (Turkey in Europe), the deaths for some time have been from 30 to 100 a day, and the total is said already to reach 10,000. At Balgaia—a village near Ancona, nearly the whole population has perished. At Cairo the disease appeared suddenly on the 15th of July. On that day 5 cases occurred, on the next 18, and the next 49. All these received medical aid, and not one recovered. Every patient died in the course of a few hours. At Gradizza, on the Panabo, about twenty leagues from the Panabo, it has broken out with similar violence, and up to the last accounts no recoveries had taken place. One healthy woman suddenly attacked, fell to the ground and died in five minutes. Two men in the next village died almost instantaneously. At Belgrade a curious phenomenon had been noticed. A swarm of caterpillars swept over the district by sunset had destroyed every plant. Visitation of this kind had been seen at other places where the cholera was approaching.

Feminine Spirit.—Advises from Oregon to the 2d of May have been received at St. Louis. Governor Abernethy had demanded of the chiefs of the hostile Indians the surrender of the men who had assassinated the missionaries, assuring them that, if given up, hostilities would cease, but, if not, the whole power of the United States would be directed against the guilty tribes. Fifteen young ladies of the Oregon colony had published a spirited address, pledging themselves "to evince on all suitable occasions their detestation and contempt for any and all young men, who can but will not take up arms and march at once to the seat of war, to punish the Indians, who have not only murdered our friends, but have grossly insulted our sex." They say further: "A man who has not courage and patriotism enough to defend his country and the girls, would never have a sufficient sense of obligation to defend and protect his wife." Bravo! All the feminine spirit extant is not confined to the Rochester Convention.

A Horrid Execution.—The New Orleans Traveller gives the following account of the execution of a slave named Pompey, for committing a brutal assault on a little girl 12 years of age:

He exhibited up to the last hour of his life, the same sullen disposition which he assumed at the time of his arrest, and which he has maintained ever since, showing no disposition to accept spiritual comfort or consolation of any kind; his only anxiety appeared to be centred in watching an opportunity to escape.

Robbery and Murder.—At Goshen, Ohio, on the night of the 14th ult., the house of Mr. Bishop was broken into, and robbed of a considerable amount of money. While they were engaged in rifling the house, one of his sons, Preston Bishop, who was sleeping up stairs at the time, awoke on hearing the noise—came down, and finding them busily engaged, placed himself between them and the door, and gave the alarm, but before assistance could arrive they killed him, and made their escape.

An Engaging Pastor.—The Lowell Vox Populi states that the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, pastor of the 2d Universalist Church in that city, has been suspended from the Ministry. His offence is that he was engaged to be married to two different ladies at the same time.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG.

Monday, September 4, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. Z. TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

GOVERNOR.

William F. Johnston.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Ner Middlesworth.

ASSEMBLY.

James Cooper.

COMMISSIONER.

John G. Morningstar.

AUDITOR.

Samuel Durbarow.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Henry Brinkerhoff.

PROTHONOTARY.

John Picking.

REGISTER & RECORDER.

Wm. W. Hamersley.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

Hugh Denwiddie.

SHERIFF.

Ephraim Swope.

CORONER.

Dr. Charles Horner.

Whig Mass Meeting.

In another column will be found a call by the County Committee of a Mass Meeting to be held on the 23d inst. We hope it will be very generally attended. We shall have some very strong speaking. Wm. B. Rice, of Philadelphia, THOMAS STEVENS, and ROBERT M. BARN, it is understood, will certainly be here. Mr. Stevens, in reply to the invitation, says, "It will give me great pleasure thus to meet my old friends of Adams, and I shall make every thing yield to that object."

Candidates for Governor.

The Whig State Convention assembled at Harrisburg on Thursday last. A letter was read to the Convention from Hon. J. COOPER, declining a nomination in consequence of continued ill health, when immediately Wm. F. Johnston, Esq., the present Governor, was nominated by acclamation as the Whig candidate for Governor. The Locooco State Convention assembled on Wednesday and elected several ballots without choice. On Thursday, however, MORRIS LONGSTRECH, at present one of the Canal Commissioners, received the nomination. His principal opponents were Judge Black and Mr. Bigler.

The Locoocos of this county have two volunteer candidates for Commissioner in the field, Mr. Patterson, of Lamoine, and Mr. Worz, of Canowaga. Our candidate, Mr. Morningstar, will be "able to beat them both."

We have received the September number of HOLDS' DOLLAR MAGAZINE, and find its contents, as usual, quite interesting. The number of embellishments in it renders it one of the cheapest monthlies in the country. It is certainly deserving of encouragement.

The Columbian Magazine, for September, is on our table, filled with choice original articles, and with two handsome embellishments—Monument in Greenwood Cemetery—and Miranda.

SAMUEL SEIBERT and Wm. BAKER, have been nominated for Assembly by the Whigs of Franklin; and JAMES WRIGHT for Prothonotary.

A Free Soil State Convention was held at Baltimore on Monday last, at which David Gamble, of Emmitsburg, presided. The meeting was a very slim one, the delegates, reporters, and spectators, all together, not amounting to more than thirty persons.

A Free Soil meeting was held in the Museum Saloon at Philadelphia on Thursday evening. John Van Buren made a speech of an hour and a half in length. Much uproar and interruption prevailed throughout the evening. The friends of Gen. Cass formed out of doors, and organized a meeting. Shouts were continually heard for either Cass or Taylor.

FRANCIS THOMAS, Esq., formerly Locooco Governor of Maryland, and the best stump speaker in the State, has announced himself in favor of free territory, and will support the Buffalo nominations.

Immigration of Jews.

We learn from the Jewish Chronicle that such is the feeling of insecurity and alarm felt by that far-sighted people, the Jews of Europe, in these times of "liberty, equality and fraternity," that a number of respectable families have been baptized into the Church of Rome to escape persecution, and a thousand Jews in Pesth have resolved to depart for America, to such undertaking to support the poor.

On Tuesday last, the locomotive on the railroad from Springfield to Boston, came in collision with a buggy, in which were Mr. Phillips and his wife, who were both instantly killed. This fatal accident has made four children orphans.

Mr. Polk's family is making sad work among the Pennsylvania Locooco streets. A letter to the Philadelphia News, from Danville, says:—

"The Rolling Mill, and all the furnaces in Danville, Pa., are closed, and at least five hundred workmen thrown out of employment. Sixty-four of the company's houses are empty, and half the remaining hundred and fifty houses will be so in a few days."

The Question in a Nut Shell.

We see in almost every newspaper we take up an account of the closing of our factories. A very recent one that has suspended, is the Perry Factory, at Newport, Rhode Island, one of the largest in any part of the Union.

It is the same thing with the Iron Furnaces of Pennsylvania; they are putting out their fires one after another, and thus ceasing to consume our anthracite coal, which in vast quantities was used in the making of iron.

Now, we submit to our working men, both those who are employed in our cotton and woolen mills, and in the manufacture of iron, whether the whole question is not in a nut shell. We think it is, and that it is this: Shall the mills of the United States, and our own works, remain shut up till labor becomes as low as it is in England, Scotland, France, and Belgium? Are we to wait till labor reaps its just and due reward in those countries? or are we to insist upon having American labor protected by wholesome specific duties?

One or other of these remedies must be applied, or the workmen must abandon the business, and turn to something else. What that something else is to be, we confess we cannot see. Would they become sailors? The answer is, we have little or no commerce, and there are more sailors than are wanted, at very low wages for very hard work—on sea day and night. Will they try farming? That department is full, for there is little or no foreign demand for grain.

So that really and truly, unless those who earn their bread by their daily labor unite to make a change, and have their labor protected, they will very soon be in the same plight as the working men of the same classes in Europe, who have to be supported by public or private charity. Indeed, we regret to see the same thing is commencing here. All the English and Scotch papers tell us of soup-houses, collections for workmen out of employment, and applications to the poor-house commissioners.

We conclude then, as we commenced—the question is in a nut shell—we must have protection from foreign pauper labor, or our workmen must share its fate. —Niles.

Gen. Taylor on Slavery.

The Northampton Gazette says, when Gen. Taylor visited the North in 1840, one of its townsmen, Samuel Wells, Esq., became well acquainted with him at the Saratoga Springs. Mr. Wells was struck with his strong sense, his great amount of general information, and his admiration of Northern institutions. Subsequently General Taylor visited Northampton, and was at the house of Mr. Wells. While admiring the beautiful landscape from Round Hill, Gen. Taylor made a remark to this effect:—You cannot have the land under such a high state of cultivation where slavery exists. This is a trivial circumstance, but it tends to show Gen. Taylor's views in regard to the institution of slavery; and it tends also to show that, although a Southern man, he is a man of national principles.

The steamer Cambria sailed from New York for Europe on Thursday. She had fifty passengers for Liverpool, among whom was Hon. Arthur P. Bagby, our Minister to Russia. She took out but \$16,500 in specie.

JOHN P. HALL, the abolition candidate for President, has declined in favor of Mr. Van Buren, and recommends his friends to support the latter.

The St. Louis New Era of the 17th ult. says that Col. De Russay, of New Orleans, and not Gen. Shields, will be the ruling spirit of the "Buffalo Hunt" on the Rio Grande this month.

A mad dog had his appearance at Westminster, Md. week before last, and bit a number of cows, hogs, dogs, and also Mr. Fowler, near Westminster, to whom the dog belonged.

A destructive fire took place at Steubenville, Ohio, on the 27th ult. Fifty buildings were burnt.

On Thursday evening some boys were swimming in the Patuxent river near Baltimore, when one of them, about fifteen years of age, was seized by a shark, and his left leg nearly bitten off. He was taken just as he was lifting his leg to get upon some logs, and thus escaped a horrible death. The flesh of his leg was dreadfully torn.

The New York City Gas Works, together with the houses occupied by the hands employed in the work, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon last. The inconvenience resulting from the want of gas in the evening was very great.

Emigrants continue to pour into this country in large numbers. On Saturday and Monday last four thousand and fifty nine emigrants arrived at New York, most of whom were from England and Ireland.

Gen. Scott.—The famous "Doctor" of the New York Herald, writing from Saratoga of Gen. Scott's flattering reception there, says:—

"He looks quite a different character from the Gen. Scott that went down to Mexico. That hard campaign has broken him down, though his iron soul expresses the martial spirit of Lundy's Lane, and though his air and carriage are erect and stately, he is feeble and broken in heart and body."

Iron and Coal Taxes.—The Miners' (Pa.) Journal of Saturday, says:

"Some of the principal iron establishments in this borough have within a few days past been compelled to discharge a large number of hands, on account of the scarcity of work for them. Several colliery works too have recently curtailed the force employed in them."

Father and Son.—Moses Caplan is the Whig candidate for Congress in the Champlain district in Ohio. His son, John A. Caplan, opposes him.

Foreign News.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday week. Intense interest was felt to know the result of the measures taken by the British Government to quell insurrection, has been felt. No battle had been fought, and few lives lost. Smith O'Brien and many of the Irish Patriot leaders had been arrested, and without doubt will be made signal examples of. British tyranny is too strong for Ireland alone and unaided, and she must wait a better day.

In France all is quiet. Trade and commerce are resuming their customary channels. Italy, Germany, and the rest of Europe appear to be in a general ferment.

Later.

The steamship Niagara arrived at New York on Thursday evening, bringing seven days later news from Europe.

There had been a slight advance in England in all kinds of breadstuffs. The arrests for treason were still going on in Ireland. "Tranquillity prevails, but the people are far from being well disposed toward the authorities. The Irish clergy are doing all in their power to preserve the peace of the country. The continuation of the wet and cold weather causes an alarm throughout the Kingdom of the threatened potato rot.

The Chartists are again making demonstrations in various parts of Great Britain, and there is strong indication that their principles are gaining ground throughout the country. Paris still continues in a state of siege. Seventeen hundred more of the prisoners arrested have been found guilty of participating in the insurrection of June, and 2,000 liberated.

Charles Albert had evacuated Lombardy. Gen. Welden at the head of the Austrian army, entered the Papal dominions. The Pope was greatly incensed on account of the invasion; a battle ensued, and the Austrians were reversed. The German Duchies have renewed the war, but no battle had as yet taken place.

The Cincinnati Riot.—The Cincinnati papers are filled with details of the late attack upon the jail, and the number of killed and wounded by the fire of the police. The matter was very correctly reported by telegraph. The mob attacked the jail and would have broken it open, and carried off the prisoners, but the police fired on them. They first fired a round of blank cartridge, but this having no effect on the mob, they fired several rounds of ball cartridge, which killed four men, named Henry Westerhof, James D. Harding, Herman Moore, and A. J. Canahan, and wounded a large number of others. The mob then dispersed, and the next day the military guarded the jail.

"The Buffalo Hunt."—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 21st, states that the arrangements for this enterprise continue to progress. "We learn from good authority (says that paper) that four hundred wagons, with mule teams, harness and teamsters complete, are now on their way to the Rio Grande, which we are informed are intended as a part of the transportation train of the Buffalo Hunt. These wagons, &c., are a portion of those belonging to the United States, and were sold in Mexico previous to the recent evacuation, or, more properly speaking, were given away, as the price was a mere bagatelle."

Negro Insurrection in Jamaica.—The New York Sun of Wednesday says: Capt. Benson, of the brig "Tom and Ben," arrived at New York on Tuesday from St. Jago de Cuba, the 3d inst., informs us that a report had reached that place from Jamaica about 2d inst., that an insurrection of the blacks had taken place at that island, and that 3 or 4000 had been killed by the whites. Capt. Elwell, of the schr. Bouwelle, arrived from Montego Bay, (Jama.) also reports that he left 30th July; and it was believed that an insurrection of the blacks would take place about the 1st inst.

Taylor in New York.—The Rochester American thus testifies concerning Monroe county:—"We have reliable advices from all parts of this county, which concur in the statement that very few indeed of the Whigs will withhold their support from Gen. Taylor. In one or two localities some dissatisfaction has been nurtured by considerable effort on the part of the Barnburners; but when it comes to voting for Martin Van Buren, the dose is much too strong for Whig stomachs. We are informed from all quarters that Gen. Taylor will gain largely from the ranks of the Locoocos."

The Prospect in Ohio.—The Cincinnati Gazette of Thursday says:—"Our advices from the eastern and northern parts of the State are encouraging to the Whigs. Ford will get as large a majority as any candidate for Governor ever did in the Reserve, and Taylor will also have a majority. The Friends in the eastern counties, who were dissatisfied with Taylor, prefer him to Cass or Van Buren decidedly, and are coming out in his support. In the southern, central and southwestern portions of the State, we are informed that the Whigs are waking, and gaining strength daily. Ohio will do her duty."

Slavery.—The Three Candidates.—Cass is pledged to veto any legislation upon the subject of slavery, with the exception of the Wilmot Proviso.

Van Buren is pledged to veto any legislation upon the subject of slavery, with the exception of the Wilmot Proviso, unless the influence of the Irish Whigs in the Senate should be sufficient to carry the measure. Taylor is pledged to leave the whole matter where it belongs, to the people and their representatives. —Penn. Jour.

Eclipses.—The Rochester American says there will be seven eclipses this year: four of the sun, and three of the moon, and one of Lewis Cass—the latter eclipsed in all parts of the United States. —Penn. Jour.

The People Moving.—The editor of the Pennsylvania, a Government official, is traversing Pennsylvania on an electioneering tour; while Robert Rantoul, of Boston, and James M. Buchanan, of Baltimore, both Government officials, are among the missionaries in Michigan. These movements of the office-holders, in pay of the Government, at from \$5 to \$15 per day, are duly chronicled by the Locooco press as "movements of the people." In regard to appointments, we can assure all enquirers that old Zack will see to have this class of office-holders promptly removed when he comes into the Presidential Chair. The cry of proscription won't save them.

The Seven Years' War.—This war raged from 1756 to 1763, and almost all the European Powers were engaged in it. It originated in a dispute between England and France relating to the Canadas; the French encroached on a tract of country claimed by the English, in the wilderness, uncultivated and uninhabited, excepting by savages; and this war has often been called "a strife about so many acres of snow." The miseries which it occasioned in the interior of Europe have seldom been equalled; and at length the Grand-Signior invited the European Ministers at his Court to hold a conference, and, after stating to them the great abhorrence he felt at the bloody war then raging between so many Christian nations, offered his mediation for effecting a general peace! The offer of the Mohammedan peace-maker was not accepted, but rejected with pride and scorn, and hostilities were continued until poverty brought peace. This war is represented by historians as one of the most successful that England was ever engaged in. One hundred ships of war were taken from the enemy or destroyed, and twelve millions sterling acquired in prize money; but these glorious successes cost the nation two hundred and fifty thousand human lives, and upwards of one hundred and eleven millions sterling. The slaughter of the opponents and allies of Great Britain in this dreadful contest, was little less than eight hundred thousand men! —Boston Journal.

A "pigeon express" was one of the agencies by which the European News by the steamer Britannia was conveyed to Philadelphia. It is stated that when the steamer arrived within seventy miles of Boston, a carrier pigeon was sent off with the news and reached Boston before the steamer. The news was immediately telegraphed to Philadelphia, and was published in extra sheets before the steamer arrived at Boston—was announced in New York. The pigeons, it is said by the Boston Traveller, have been some time in training for the benefit of "operators" in the market; and their success this time will be quite a feather in their caps, and probably feather the nests of the cotton and grain dealers, who get the first "secret and confidential" news.

The Result of Keeping Bad Company.—At St. Louis on Saturday night the 12th ult. a young gentleman boarding at the Planters' House, met with a party of friends who induced him to drink. He drank at several different houses and became intoxicated. He made several efforts to leave his companions, but they insisted on his remaining—at length becoming a little sober he started and ran for his hotel, and in running he fell into a mortar bed, broke out a tooth, mangled his face, and lost a watch for which he had just paid \$180.

New Will Case.—A curious law question, it is said, will arise out of the events of June in Paris. A National Guard, before repelling to the barricades, had made his will, which he carried with him in his pocket. He was killed by a ball, which passed through the will, and carried away with it the figures affixed to many of the bequests made by the testator. The question which will have to be decided is, how are the gaps thus caused to be filled up?

Popular Sentiment in Canada.—An observing correspondent of the New York Commercial writing from Toronto, Canada, says:—

"In passing through the country I find a growing disposition to speak more favorably of the institutions of the United States than I ever knew before; and this too in a quarter where I little expected to observe it. Indeed the subject of annexation with the United States is quite the order of the day."

Remarkable Drought.—We learn from the Doylestown (Pa.) Intelligencer, that for several years they have not experienced such a drought as that section of country is now suffering under. The corn crop thereabouts is ruined—not one third of a crop will be gathered on an average. Potatoes likewise have suffered severely—though not in quite so great a proportion. Since the 9th of July up to the present time, they have had but little over half an inch (634) of rain.

Poisoning Rats.—A family was nearly poisoned at Calais, Maine, last week. Arsenic had been laid around the house to poison rats. The rats ate the arsenic, and being very thirsty under its burning operations, ran to the water pail. The poison was communicated to the water, and the family made use of it the next day. The whole of them were taken sick, but were saved from death by promptly calling a physician.

Large Rhubarb Leaf.—Mr. Isaac Stryker, of Westminster, Md., a single leaf of Rhubarb, measuring fifteen feet in circumference, exclusive of stem.

GOOD AND CHEAP

Co-Partnership in the Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscribers have entered into Partnership in the Cabinet-making business, at the old stand of Henry Garlach, in South Baltimore street, opposite Weinbremer's Tannery, where they will always have on hand, and be prepared to make to order,

Sideboards, Secretaries, Dressing Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Wash, Work, and Candle-stands, and in short, every article belonging to the above business. They will also have on hand CHAIRS of all varieties.

ALL orders for COFFEINS attended to with the utmost promptness. They also wish the people to bear in mind that they have recently had constructed, for their own especial use,

A SPLENDID HEARSE, which they will use whenever desired to do so. The subscribers assure the public, that all work purchased of them will be of the nearest and most durable character. They superintend themselves the construction of every article, thus being assured that both material and workmanship "can't be beat." Their terms are exceedingly reasonable, as may be learnt by giving them a call.

Country produce taken in exchange for work.

Henry Garlach, Daniel Trimmer.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24.

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS

CABINET FURNITURE!

Geo. H. Swope

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he continues to keep on hand, at his Cabinet-making Establishment, in East York street, Gettysburg, Pa., a large assortment of all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE,

Malagasy, Cherry and Maple-BU-REAU, Plain and Fancy French, &c., &c., &c.

Tables, Cupboards, Workstands, Candle-stands, &c., &c.

As my Furniture is manufactured by myself for regular customers, and not for duction purposes, the public may rely upon its being, what it purports to be, of fashionable style, and best material and workmanship.

Homekeepers and others, desiring new and GOOD Furniture, will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Comings write to order, at all times.

GEORGE H. SWOPE.

Gettysburg, March 6.

FRESH ARRIVAL

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS

OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,

JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c., &c., &c.

SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.

July 31.

Not dead yet! But at it again!

PAINTING.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he is now located in the Alley between North Washington and Carlisle street, immediately in the rear of D. McClellan's Store, where he will be prepared, as heretofore, to do all kinds of

Coach, Cloth, & Sign-Painting.

CARRIAGE REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms, for which Country Produce will be taken.

The subscriber hopes, by attention to business, and a desire to please, he will continue to receive a liberal share of patronage.

J. G. FREY.

Gettysburg, May 8.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c., all of the best material, and by the best workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD SIOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

AN APPRENTICE to the Baking and Confectionary Business, in all their branches, will be taken by the subscriber, if application be made immediately by a youth of the age of 16 or 17, who can furnish good recommendations.

C. WEAVER.

July 3.

PEANUTS, PILBERTS, ALMONDS

&c., of the best quality, to be had at the Confectionary of

C. WEAVER.

Gettysburg, April 20.

APRENTICE WANTED.

AN APPRENTICE to the Baking and Confectionary Business, in all their branches, will be taken by the subscriber, if application be made immediately by a youth of the age of 16 or 17, who can furnish good recommendations.

C. WEAVER.

July 3.

ELECTION.

Office of the Wrightsville, York & G. R. R. Co.
York, August 9, 1848.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a general meeting of the Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Rail Road Company, will be held at their office in the Borough of York, on Tuesday, the 5th of September, 1848, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P.M., for the election of a President and Board of Directors of said Company for the ensuing year.

By Order, R. S. HOLLINS, Sec'y.

Aug. 14.

GETTYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of the Gettysburg Female Seminary, incorporated by the Legislature, have re-opened the Institution, under the care of Miss M. CAMPBELL, as instructress. A few pupils will be received, in addition to those now in the Seminary.

Reference may be had to either of the Trustees, who are Rev. S. S. Schumaker, D. D., Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D., Professor Baughner, J. R. M'Pherson, Esq., J. A. Thompson, Esq., Dr. D. Horner, J. B. Dagner, Esq., Hon. M. McClean, and R. G. Harper.

Gettysburg, Feb. 7.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

AS the Schools for the season are commencing, the undersigned desires to inform Teachers, Parents and Scholars, that he is now receiving his stock of

School Books and Stationery, which will be found to comprise a complete assortment of all the approved books in use.

The Public will bear in mind that I intend to dispose of them at the lowest cash prices. To be continued of this, give me a call.

KELLER KURTZ.

Aug. 21.

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gettysburg, his permanent place of residence, and to pursue the practice of the Law.

He has made arrangements with his father, JONAS REED, Esq., of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office.

W. E. MCLELLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

D. MCNAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased.

He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

DEEDS, COX & CO. will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

Shepherd's Sarsaparilla

IS a compound preparation, for the cure of Diseases of the Blood, Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Scrofula, White Swelling, &c., &c. There being 32 doses in a bottle, which costs only 75 cents, it is the cheapest and best medicine now in use. Most of the Cough preparations cost from fifty cents to one dollar per bottle, and contain only from 10 to 15 doses. This Sarsaparilla is effective in its operation, and does not vomit or purge. Shepherd's Cough Candy, for Coughs, Colds, &c. Price 1 1/2 cents per package. For sale by the Proprietor's Agent, KELLER KURTZ.

May 1.

OLIVER EVANS' Salamander, Fire and Thief proof IRON CHESTS.

WARRANTED equal to any other make, and have never been injured by FIRE or BURGLARY, in a single instance. He also keeps on hand a full supply of Common Chests, made of lighter iron, at lower prices.

LETTER COPYING PRESSES & BOOKS, TRUCKS FOR STORES, FACTORIES, &c.

DRUGGISTS PRESSES, EAGLE GLASS PAPER, PORTABLE SHOWER BATHS, &c.

PACKING LEVERS, HOISTING MACHINES, REFRIGERATORS & WATER FILTERS.

OLIVER EVANS.

61 South Second St., below Chestnut, Philadelphia.

REFRIGERATORS

For Cooling and Preserving MEAT, BUTTER, MILK, and all articles intended for Culinary purposes.

OLIVER EVANS' CELEBRATED WATER FILTERS, for Purifying water that is brackish or muddy, whether by rains, minerals, or otherwise, can be had of all sizes and prices, at the V. A. Rooms, No. 61 South Second Street, two doors below Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Oct. 4.

STEAM MARBLE WORKS.

Ridge Road, above Spring Garden str., PHILADELPHIA.

THIS extensive establishment is erected on an improved plan, and by the aid of Steam Power manufactures all kinds of plain and Ornamental MARBLE WORK, in a superior style, at the lowest prices.

The largest and best assortment of MARBLE MANTELS, imported Parlor and Garden, STATUARY, VASES and FOUNTAINS, TILES for floors, &c., may be seen at the Ware Rooms, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

Marble Cutters supplied at all times with any number of finished Mantels and Table Tops, Italian Tombs and Monuments cut to sizes or finished—also constantly on hand a large assortment of American Grave Stones in the rough or finished, Marble in the block, &c.

JOHN BAIRD, Ridge Road, above Spring Garden Str.

March 27.

SILVER AND GREEN SILVER PEN- CILS, VIOLIN STRINGS, &c., of best quality, can always be had at the Fancy Store of

C. WEAVER.

Gettysburg, April 20.

A New Music Book.

THE Southern Harmony, by Walker, containing selections of the most popular Music, adapted to the wants of Churches &c. Price reduced to 75 cents—usual price \$1.25. For sale at the Cherry Book Store opposite the Bank.

KELLER KURTZ.

Aug. 21.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWWARE, such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c., of all sizes; also, STOVES of every size and variety, including Common Parlor, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATHAWAYS.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRASHING MACHINES, Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters, the renowned Saylor Ploughs; also, Woodcock's and White-row's; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c. BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

TOBACCO, &c., &c., &c.

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M'Allister's Ointment.

THE following certificates of the valuable properties of M'Allister's Ointment, are worthy of the attention of the afflicted.

Mr. J. Sargeant—Sir: I write this to inform you of a cure performed of a cancer on my hand, by a box of M'Allister's Ointment. I applied to a Physician, who said it was a rose cancer. He gave me medicine without effect. I saw the ointment advertised, and bought a box from you, which has entirely cured me. My hand is now as sound as ever it was. I should have said that it took three boxes.

C. W. ARBUTHNOT.

Pine tp., Allegheny co., Feb. 16, 1847.

I certify that I have used M'Allister's All-Healing Ointment, or the World's Salve, for a Healing in my wife's breast, which has given her incalculable benefit. Also, on one of my children for sore eyes, which gave immediate relief. I therefore recommend it as a good medicine.

PARKER REED.

Hopewell tp., Washington co., (Pa.) March 29, 1847.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I have used M'Allister's All-Healing Vegetable Ointment, for children of my feet, for rheumatism in my limbs and corns on my feet, and have been entirely relieved. I believe it to be a good medicine. I do not hesitate to recommend it in the above complaints.

LEONARD VALLE.

Morris tp., Wash. co., Aug. 21, 1847.

READ THIS CERTIFICATE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 29, 1847.

To James M'Allister, I take pleasure in making known to you the great benefit I have received by using your Vegetable Ointment, or the World's Salve. I had an Ulcer, or cancer on the ear, of many years standing; I had applied to several Physicians, but all to no purpose; but by using your ointment a few days, it was completely dried up and well. I have used it for Burns, for which I find it an excellent article; also, in all cases of inflammation.

EDWARD THORN.

M. C. CADWELL, No. 20 Market st., Phila.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that by the application of M'Allister's All-Healing Ointment, received from Stephen Culbertson, agent for Shippensburg, a perfect restoration of hair on the bald part of my head, is caused by using half a dozen boxes.

Pastor of Church of God, Shippensburg, March 29, 1847.

CONSUMPTION.

We do not say it will cure every case of Consumption, but we do say that persons afflicted with this dreadful disease, can obtain great relief by using M'Allister's Ointment, and in many cases a perfect cure.

Around the box are full directions for using M'Allister's Ointment for Consumption, Liver Complaint, Croup, Asthma, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, broken or sore Breast, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Consumption, Pains, Nervous Affections, diseases of the Spine, Headache, Asthma, Deafness, Earache, Burns, Corns, all diseases of the Skin, S

SOUND AND PATRIOTIC SENTIMENT.
Upon the occasion of a political meeting at Raleigh, the seat of Government of the State of North Carolina, Mr. Senator Badger, who is a resident of that beautiful little city, was called out by his fellow citizens, and delivered a speech of great interest and power on the great National interests involved in the pending Presidential election. In the course of his speech he paid a glowing and feeling tribute to the integrity, ability, and worth of Gen. Zachary Taylor. He deemed the true pivot upon which the ensuing election ought to be made, to be the question of the unlimited exercise of the Veto power. If, he said, you would have the Legislative departments of the country mere chambers for registering the edicts of a corrupt Executive, vote for the advocate of such a theory, Lewis Cass. But if you would see the will of the people expressed and perfected through their proper Representatives—if you would preserve your republican form of government in reality as well as name, vote for that man who will sacrifice his own private partialities of opinion to the open declarations of the popular will. Mr. Badger concluded his remarks by an eloquent, earnest, and stirring appeal to his Whig brethren to organize and work—to manifest their attachment to their noble standard-bearer, the gallant Taylor, by a majority equal to that by which they (the people of North Carolina) declared their affection for Harry of the West.

Military Glory.—Illinois has given civil honors to all three of the officers of the 2d regiment of volunteers. Col. Bissel goes to Congress without opposition; Lieut. Col. Morrison to the State Senate, overcoming a Democratic majority of upwards of a thousand; and Major Trail to the Legislature. In the 3d Illinois Regiment, Maj. S. D. Marshall was a candidate for Congress against Mr. McClelland, and, though defeated, has reduced the usual majority nearly two thirds. In the 4th Illinois regiment Col. E. D. Baker emigrated last spring to the Galena Congressional district, which has been Democratic, and took the field against the late Democratic Lieutenant Governor of the State, beating him upwards of a thousand majority. Major Harris, who was a candidate against Judge Logan in the Springfield district, has been elected to Congress against a political majority greater than that with which Col. Baker had to contend. Major Richardson, of the first regiment, is re-elected to Congress without opposition. Four of the seven Representatives to Congress were selected from among their field officers. General Shields, from the same State, had the appointment as Governor of Oregon, and declined it for the reason (it is said) that he regarded his chances safe to be elected to the United States Senate.

The St. Louis New Era infers from this that Gen. Taylor, as the commander-in-chief of all these Illinois troops, is pretty sure of getting the electoral vote of the State.

Interesting Ceremony.—We learn from the Norfolk Beacon that a scene of touching interest occurred at Fortress Monroe a few days ago. This was the return, to the domicile of the venerable Col. Walbach, of the war-worn flag, rent and perforated with balls, which had waved on to so many victories the gallant 4th Regiment of Artillery. Its bearer, shot through the heart, yielded it only with dying hand, to the brave Lieut. Benjamin, who planted it firmly on the memorable heights of Contreras. Major Brown delivered the presentation speech, to which Col. Walbach made an impromptu reply, drawing tears from the eyes of many of his hearers.

"Politics make Strange Bedfellows."
—The fortunes of De Witt Clinton were blasted by Mr. Van Buren; yet long before the turf was green over the remains of that great Statesman, his eldest son was among the most obsequious followers of him by whom the father had been maligned, overthrown and destroyed!

Mr. Van Buren was the leader of a party which, by means as profligate and wicked as ambition could suggest and recklessness execute, prostrated the Administration of John Quincy Adams. And yet the warning voice of the "Old Man Eloquent" is scarcely hushed in the grave, before his "Son and Heir" is a Delegate to a Van Buren Convention, and actually links his fortune to that of his father's most bitter enemy!

Rev. Samuel J. May, who was a delegate to the Buffalo Convention, says that "confidence is a plant of slow growth," and he does not think its growth will be sufficiently rapid, to cause him to vote for Van Buren, in November. He further says, that an anti-slavery man cannot easily forget the doctrines of Mr. Van Buren's inaugural speech—not the pro-slavery acts which signalized his administration. He may have repented; but I discover no evidence of such repentance in his letter to the Utica Convention."

Wholesale Poisoning.—We learn from the Charlottesville Free Press, that the family of Col. Edward Colston, of Berkeley county, Va., to the number of twenty-six, were poisoned on Monday last. A large number of the family are still confined to their beds, though no deaths have occurred. The poison is believed to have been communicated to the system by their partaking of some food which had been standing in a glazed stone jar or crock.

Another Famine in Ireland.—Ireland is again doomed, we fear, to starvation! Was ever an unfortunate people so persecuted by calamity? The Dublin Freeman's Journal, of the 12th August, says:

"Any attempt at concealment would be more than useless—it would be a positive crime. The potato disease has set in, and moves forward with rapid strides. We are aware that speculation may, and will take advantage of this sad announcement. But our duty is the same. We have to put the country in possession of the facts, and warn the authorities in time that the food of the people is decaying, if not lost, and that early and extensive preparations must be made to enable the people to live."

Approach of the Cholera.—The rapid strides of the Cholera are now a subject of daily attention. It is advancing precisely in the same direction as in 1832, and it has been noticed that the same influenza which prevailed a few months ago, and a fatal diarrhoea now prevalent, are precursors similar to those by which the disease was then heralded. It has already spread as far west as Riga, Narva, and Revel in Russia, and it is also raging southward in the Turkish dominions. The returns from St. Petersburg to the 21st of July give 17,742 cases, 10,138 deaths, 4,618 recoveries, and 1,986 remaining, so that the deaths already amount to 57 per cent. At Moscow there have been 9,751 cases, and 4,309 deaths. At Odessa to the 23rd of June, 524 cases, 332 deaths, 225 recoveries and 257 remaining.

In the South, at Jassy in Moldavia, (Turkey in Europe,) the deaths for some time have been from 30 to 100 a day, and the total is said already to reach 10,000. At Balgat, a village near Ancona, nearly the whole population has perished. At Cairo the disease appeared suddenly on the 15th of July. On that day 5 cases occurred, on the next 18, and the next 49. All these received medical aid, and not one recovered. Every patient died in the course of a few hours. At Gradiza, on the Danube, about twenty leagues from Belgrade, it has broken out with similar violence, and up to the last accounts no recoveries had taken place. One healthy woman suddenly attacked, fell to the ground and died in five minutes. Two men in the next village died almost instantaneously. At Belgrade a curious phenomenon had been noticed. A swarm of caterpillars swept over the district and by sunset had destroyed every plant. Visitation of this kind had been seen at other places where the cholera was approaching.

Feminine Spirit.—Advice from Oregon to the 2d of May have been received at St. Louis. Governor Abernethy had demanded of the chiefs of the hostile Indians the surrender of the men who had massacred the missionaries, assuring them that, if given up, hostilities would cease, but, if not, the whole power of the United States would be directed against the guilty tribes. Fifteen young ladies of the Oregon colony had published a spirited address, pledging themselves "to evince on all suitable occasions their detestation and contempt for any and all young men, who can but will not take up arms and march at once to the seat of war, to punish the Indians, who have not only murdered our friends, but have grossly insulted our sex." They say further: "A man who has not courage and patriotism enough to defend his country and the girls, would never have a sufficient sense of obligation to defend and protect his wife." Bravo! All the feminine spirit extant is not confined to the Rochester Convention.

A Horrid Execution.—The New Orleans Traveller gives the following account of the execution of a slave named Pompey, for committing a brutal assault on a little girl 9 years of age:

He exhibited up to the last hour of his life, the same sullen disposition which he assumed at the time of his arrest, and which he has maintained ever since, showing no disposition to accept spiritual comfort or consolation of any kind: his only anxiety appeared to be centred in watching an opportunity to escape.

We saw him as he lay in his manacles, with his eyes glaring wildly around him, and when the executioner approached him to remove him to the yard of the jail, he became furious, and not until a kind-hearted friend who seemed to have a secret control over him, came and soothed him, would he let any of the officers of the jail approach him. He was at length induced to go to the place of execution, and it was only by stratagem that he was suspended by the fatal noose, and so bunglingly was it attached that it slipped over his head, and he was then dispatched by shooting him through the head with a pistol.

Robbery and Murder.—At Goshen, Ohio, on the night of the 14th ult., the house of Mr. Bishop was broken into, and robbed of a considerable amount of money.

While they were engaged in rifling the house, one of his sons, Preston Bishop, who was sleeping up stairs at the time, awoke on hearing the noise—came down, and finding them busily engaged, placed himself between them, and the door, and gave the alarm, but before assistance could arrive they killed him, and made their escape.

An Engaging Pastor.—The Lowell Vox Populi states that the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, pastor of the 2d Universalist Church in that city, has been suspended from the Ministry. His offence is that he was engaged to be married to two different ladies at the same time.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, September 4, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. Z. TAYLOR.

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

GOVERNOR,

William F. Johnston.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

Ner Middlesworth.

ASSEMBLY,

James Cooper.

COMMISSIONER,

John G. Morningstar.

AUDITOR,

Samuel Durboraw.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,

Henry Brinkerhoff.

PROTHONOTARY,

John Pickering.

REGISTER & RECORDER,

Wm. W. Hamersly.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,

Hugh Denwiddie.

SHERIFF,

Ephraim Swope.

CORONER,

Dr. Charles Horner.

Whig Mass Meeting

In another column will be found a call by the County Committee, of a Mass Meeting to be held on the 22d inst. We hope it will be very generally attended. We shall have some very strong speaking. Wm. B. RICE, of Philadelphia, Thaddeus Stevens, and Robert M. BARK, it is understood, will certainly be here. Mr. SPEAR, in his reply to the invitation, says, "It will give me great pleasure to meet my old friends of Adams, and I shall make every thing yield to that object."

Candidates for Governor.

The Whig State Convention assembled at Harrisburg on Thursday last. A letter was read to the Convention from Hon. J. CONGER, declining a nomination in consequence of continued ill health; when immediately Mr. F. JONESTON, Esq., the present Governor, was nominated by acclamation as the Whig candidate for Governor.

The Locofoco State Convention assembled on Wednesday, and had several ballots without a choice. On Thursday, however, MORRIS LOVETT, at present one of the Canal Commissioners, received the nomination. His principal opponents were Judge Black and Mr. Bigler.

The Locofocos of this county have two volunteer candidates for Commissioner in the field, Mr. Patterson, of Lamore, and Mr. Worz, of Conowingo. Our candidate, Mr. Morningstar, will be "able to beat them both."

We have received the September number of HOLTON'S DOCTOR, and find its contents, as usual, quite interesting. The number of embellishments in it renders it one of the cheapest monthlies in the country. It is certainly deserving of encouragement.

The Columbia Magazine, for September, is our table, filled with choice, original articles, and with two handsome embellishments—Monument in Greenwood Cemetery—and Miranda.

SAMUEL SEIFERT and WM. BAKER, have been nominated for Assembly by the Whigs of Franklin; and JAMES WRIGHT for Prothonotary.

A Free Soil State Convention was held at Baltimore on Monday last, at which David Gamble, of Emmitsburg, presided. The meeting was a very slim one, the delegates, reporters, and spectators, all together, not amounting to more than thirty persons.

A Free Soil meeting was held in the Museum Saloon at Philadelphia on Thursday evening. John Van Buren made a speech of an hour and a half in length. Much uproar and interruption prevailed throughout the evening. The friends of Gen. Cass formed out of doors, and organized a meeting. Shouts were continually heard for either Cass or Taylor.

FRANCIS THOMAS, Esq., formerly Locofoco Governor of Maryland, and the best stump speaker in the State, has announced himself in favor of free territory, and will support the Buffalo nominations.

Immigration of Jews.

We learn from the Jewish Chronicle that such is the feeling of insecurity and alarm felt by that far-sighted people, the Jews of Europe, in these times of "liberty, equality and fraternity," that a number of respectable families have been baptized into the Church of Rome to escape persecution, and "a thousand Jews in Pesth have resolved to depart for America, the rich undertaking to support the poor."

On Tuesday last, the locomotive on the railroad from Springfield to Boston, came in collision with a buggy, in which were Mr. Phillips and his wife, who were both instantly killed. This fatal accident has made four children orphans.

Mr. Polk's Tariff is making sad work among the Pennsylvania Iron interests. A letter to the Philadelphia News, from Danville, says—

"The Rolling Mill, and all the furnaces in Danville, Pa., are closed, and at least five hundred workmen thrown out of employment. Sixty-four of the company's houses are empty, and half the remaining hundred and fifty houses will be so in a few days."

The Question in a Nut Shell.

We see in almost every newspaper we take up, an account of the closing of our factories. A very recent one that has suspended, is the Perry Factory, at Newport, Rhode Island, one of the largest in any part of the Union.

It is the same thing with the Iron Furnaces of Pennsylvania; they are putting out their fires one after another, and thus ceasing to consume our anthracite coal, which in vast quantities was used in the making of iron.

Now, we submit to our working men, both those who are employed in our cotton and woolen mills, and in the manufacture of iron, whether the whole question is not in a nut shell. We think it is, and that it is this: Shall the mills of the United States, and our own works, remain shut up till labor becomes as low as it is in England, Scotland, France, and Belgium? Are we to wait till labor reaps its just and due reward in those countries? or are we to insist upon having American labor protected by wholesome specific duties?

One or other of these remedies must be applied, or the workmen must abandon the business, and turn to something else. What that something else is to be, we confess we cannot see. Would they become sailors? The answer is we have little or no commerce, and there are more sailors than are wanted, at very low wages for very hard work—often up day and night. Will they try farming? That department is full, but there is little or no foreign demand for grain.

So that really and truly, unless those who earn their bread by their daily labor unite to make a change, and have their labor protected, they will very soon be in the same plight as the working men of the same classes in Europe, who have to be supported by public or private charity. Indeed, we regret to see the same thing is commencing here. All the English and Scotch papers tell us of soup houses, collections for workmen out of employment, and applications to the poor-house commissioners.

We conclude then, as we commenced—the argument is in a nut shell—we must have protection from foreign pauper labor, or our workmen must share its fate.—Niles.

Gen. Taylor on Slavery.

The Northampton Gazette says, when Gen. Taylor visited the North in 1810, one of its townsmen, Samuel Wells, Esq., became well acquainted with him at the Saratoga Springs. Mr. Wells was struck with his strong sense, his great amount of general information, and his admiration of Northern institutions. Subsequently General Taylor visited Northampton, and was at the house of Mr. Wells. While admiring the beautiful landscape from Round Hill, Gen. Taylor made a remark to this effect—"You cannot have the land under such a high state of cultivation where Slavery exists." This is a trivial circumstance, but it tends to show Gen. Taylor's views in regard to the institution of slavery; and it tends also to show that, although a Southern man, he is a man of national principles.

The steamer Cambria sailed from New York for Europe on Thursday. She had fifty passengers for Liverpool, among whom was Hon. Arthur P. Bagby, our Minister to Russia. She took out but \$16,500 in specie.

JOHN P. HALE, the abolition candidate for President, has declined in favor of Mr. Van Buren, and recommends his friends to support the latter.

The St. Louis New Era of the 17th ult. says that Col. De Russey, of New Orleans, and not Gen. Shields, will be the ruling spirit of the "Buffalo Hunt" on the Rio Grande this month.

A mad dog made his appearance at Westminster, Md. week before last, and bit a number of cows, hogs, dogs, and also Mr. Fowler, near Westminster, to whom the dog belonged.

A destructive fire took place at Steubenville, Ohio, on the 27th ult. Fifty buildings were burnt.

On Thursday evening some boys were swimming in the Patapsco river near Baltimore, when one of them, about fifteen years of age, was seized by a shark, and his left leg nearly bitten off. He was taken just as he was lifting his leg to get upon some logs, and thus escaped a horrible death. The flesh of his leg was dreadfully torn.

The New York City Gas Works, together with four houses occupied by the hands employed in the work, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon last. The inconvenience resulting from the want of gas in the evening was very great.

Emigrants continue to pour into this country in large numbers. On Saturday and Monday last four thousand and fifty nine emigrants arrived at New York, most of whom were from England and Ireland.

Gen. Scott.—The famous "Doctor" of the New York Herald, writing from Saratoga of Gen. Scott's flattering reception there, says,

"He looks quite a different character from the Gen. Scott that went down to Mexico. That hard campaign has broken him down, though his front still expresses the martial spirit of Lundy's Lane, and though his air and carriage are erect and stately, he is feeble and broken in heart and body."

Iron and Coal Business.—The Miners' (Pa.) Journal of Saturday, says,

Several of the principal iron establishments in this borough have within a few days past been compelled to discharge a large number of hands, on account of the scarcity of work for them. Several colliery works too have recently curtailed the force employed in them.

Father and Son.—Moses Corwin is the Whig candidate for Congress in the Champaign district in Ohio. His son, John A. Corwin, opposes him.

Foreign News.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday week. Intense interest was felt to know the result of the rising in Ireland. It turns out that the measures taken by the British Government to quash all insurrection, has been effectual. No battle had been fought, and few lives lost. Smith O'Brien and many of the Irish Patriot leaders had been arrested, and without doubt will be made signal examples of. British tyranny is too strong for Ireland alone and unaided, and she must wait a better day.

In France all is quiet. Trade and commerce are resuming their customary channels. Italy, Germany, and the rest of Europe appear to be in a general lull.

Later.

The steamship Niagara arrived at New York on Thursday evening, bringing seven days later news from Europe.

There had been a slight advance in England in all kinds of breadstuffs.

The arrests for treason were still going on in Ireland. Tranquillity prevails, but the people are far from being well disposed toward the authorities. The Irish clergy are doing all in their power to preserve the peace of the country. The continuation of the wet and cold weather causes an alarm throughout the Kingdom of the threatened potato rot.

The Chartists are again making demonstrations in various parts of Great Britain, and there is strong indication that their principles are gaining ground throughout the country.

Paris still continues in a state of siege. Seventeen hundred more of the prisoners arrested have been found guilty of participating in the insurrection of June, and 2,000 liberated.

Charles Albert had evacuated Lombardy. Gen. Welden, at the head of the Austrian army, entered the Papal dominions. The Pope was greatly incensed on account of the invasion; a battle ensued, and the Austrians were reversed. The German Duchies have renewed the war, but no battle had as yet taken place.

The Cincinnati Riot.—The Cincinnati papers are filled with details of the late attack upon the jail, and the number of killed and wounded by the fire of the police. The matter was very correctly reported by telegraph. The mob attacked the jail and would have broken it open and carried off the prisoners, but the police fired on them. They first fired a round of blank cartridge, but this having no effect on the mob, they fired several rounds of ball cartridge, which killed four men, named Henry Westhof, James D. Harding, Herman Moore, and A. J. Carnahan, and wounded a large number of others. The mob then dispersed, and the next day the military guarded the jail.

"The Buffalo Hunt."—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 21st, states that the arrangements for this enterprise continue to progress. "We learn from good authority (says that paper) that four hundred wagons, with mule teams, harness and teamsters complete, are now on their way to the Rio Grande, which we are informed are intended as a part of the transportation train of the Buffalo Hunters. These wagons, &c., are a portion of those belonging to the United States, and were sold in Mexico previous to the recent evacuation, or, more properly speaking, were given away, as the price was a mere bagatelle."

Negro Insurrection in Jamaica.

The New York Sun of Wednesday says: Capt. Benson, of the brig Ton and Ben, arrived at New York on Tuesday from St. Jago de Cuba, the 3d inst., informs us that a report had reached that place from Jamaica, about 2d inst., that an insurrection of the blacks had taken place at that Island, and that 3 or 4000 had been killed by the whites. Capt. Elwell, of the schr. Boutwell, arrived from Montego Bay, (Jam.) also reports that he left 30th July, and it was believed that an insurrection of the blacks would take place about the 1st inst.

Taylor in New York.—The Rochester American thus testifies concerning Monroe county:

"We have reliable advices from all parts of this county, which concur in the statement that very few indeed of the Whigs will withhold their support from Gen. Taylor. In one or two localities some dissatisfaction has been nurtured by considerable effort on the part of the Barnburners; but when it comes to voting for Martin Van Buren, the dose is much too strong for Whig stomachs. We are informed from all quarters that Gen. Taylor will gain largely from the ranks of the Locofocos."

The Prospect in Ohio.—The Cincinnati Gazette of Thursday says: "Our advices from the eastern and northern parts of the State are encouraging to the Whigs. Ford will get as large a majority as any candidate for Governor ever had in the Reserve, and Taylor will also have a majority. The Friends in the eastern counties, who were dissatisfied with Taylor, prefer him to Cass or Van Buren decidedly, and are coming out in his support. In the southern, central and southwestern portions of the State, we are informed that the Whigs are wide awake, and gaining strength daily. Ohio will do her duty."

Slavery.—The Three Candidates.—Cass is pledged to veto the Wilmot Proviso.

Van Buren is pledged to veto any legislation upon the subject of slavery, either than the Wilmot Proviso, unless with the full consent of the slave-holding States.

Taylor is pledged to leave the whole matter where it belongs, to the people and their representatives.—Prov. Jour.

Eclipses.—The Rochester American says there will be seven eclipses this year—four of the sun, two of the moon, and one of Lewis Cass—the latter total: visible in all parts of the United States, and a portion of Mexico.

The People Moving.—The editor of the Pennsylvania, a Government officeholder, is traversing Pennsylvania on an electioneering tour; while Robert Rantoul, of Boston, and James M. Buchanan, of Baltimore, both Government officeholders, are among the missionaries in Michigan. These movements of the office-holders, in pay of the Government, at from \$5 to \$15 per day, are duly chronicled by the Locofoco press as "movements of the people." In regard to appointments, we can assure all enquirers that old Zack will see to have this class of office-holders promptly removed when he comes into the Presidential Chair. The cry of proscription won't save them.

The Seven Years' War.—This war raged from 1756 to 1763, and almost all the European Powers were engaged in it. It originated in a dispute between England and France relating to the Canadas; the French encroached on a tract of country claimed by the English, in the wilderness, uncultivated and uninhabited, excepting by savages; and this war has often been called "a strife about so many acres of snow." The miseries which it occasioned in the interior of Europe have seldom been equalled; and at length the Grand Signor invited the European Ministers at his Court to hold a conference, and, after stating to them the great abhorrence he felt at the bloody war then raging between so many Christian nations, offered his mediation for effecting a general peace! The offer of the Mahomedan peace-maker was not accepted, but rejected with pride and scorn, and hostilities were continued until poverty brought peace. This war is represented by historians as one of the most successful that England was ever engaged in. One hundred ships of war were taken from the enemy or destroyed, and twelve millions sterling acquired in prize money; but these glorious successes cost the nation two hundred and fifty thousand human lives, and upwards of one hundred and eleven millions sterling! The slaughter of the opponents and allies of Great Britain in this dreadful contest, was little less than eight hundred thousand men!—Boston Journal.

A "pigeon express" was one of the agencies by which the European News by the steamer Britannia was conveyed to Philadelphia. It is stated that when the steamer arrived within seventy miles of Boston, a carrier pigeon was sent off with the news and reached Boston before the steamer. The news was immediately telegraphed to Philadelphia, and was published in extra sheets before the steamer arrived at Boston or was announced in New York. The pigeons, it is said by the Boston Traveller, have been some time in training for the benefit of "operators" in the market; and their success this time will be quite a feather in their caps, and probably feather the nests of the cotton and grain dealers who got the first "secret and confidential news."

The Result of Keeping Bad Company.

At St. Louis on Saturday night the 12th ult. a young gentleman boarding at the Planters' House, met with a party of friends who induced him to drink. He drank at several different houses and became intoxicated. He made several efforts to leave his companions, but they insisted on his remaining—at length becoming a little sober he started and ran for his hotel, and in running he fell into a mortar bed, broke out a tooth, mangled his face, and lost a watch for which he had just paid \$180.

New Will Case.—A curious law question, it is said, will arise out of the events of June in Paris. A National Guard, before repairing to the barricades, had made his will, which he carried with him in his pocket. He was killed by a ball which passed through the will, and carried away with it the figures affixed to many of the bequests made by the testator. The question which will have to be decided is, how are the gaps thus caused to be filled up?

Popular Sentiment in Canada.—An observing correspondent of the New York Commercial, writing from Toronto, Canada, says,

"In passing through the country I find a growing disposition to speak more favorably of the institutions of the United States than I ever knew before; and this too in a quarter where I little expected to observe it. Indeed the subject of annexation with the United States is quite the order of the day."

Remarkable Drought.—We learn from the Doylestown (Pa.) Intelligencer, that for several years they have not experienced such a drought as that section of country is now suffering under. The corn crop thereabouts is ruined—not one third of a crop will be gathered on an average. Potatoes likewise have suffered severely—though not in quite so great a proportion. Since the 9th of July up to the present time, they have had but little over half an inch (634) of rain.

Poisoning Rats.—A family was nearly poisoned at Calais, Maine, last week, Arsenic had been laid around the house to poison rats. The rats ate the arsenic, and feeling very thirsty under its burning operations, ran to the water pail. The poison was communicated to the water, and the family made use of it the next day. The whole of them were taken sick, but were saved from death by promptly calling a physician.

Large Rhubarb Leaf.—Mr. Isaac Shriver grew at Westminster, Md., a single leaf of Rhubarb, measuring fifteen feet in circumference, exclusive of stem or stalk.